Amendments to the Specification

Please insert the following heading at line 2 of page 1 as follows:

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

Please insert the following heading at line 10 of page 1 as follows:

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Please insert the following heading at line 29 of page 5:

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Please insert the following heading at line 7 of page 6:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Please insert the following heading at line 1 of page 7:

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

Please delete the paragraph beginning at line 8 of page 6.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 29 of page 8 as follows:

According to the convention explained above, the notes placed in the position j = 2 and i = 1 (second line, first column) receive the serial numbers following the serial number of the notes placed in position j = 1 and i = 1, therefore since the note in this position of the last sheet of a run of 100 has the number 000 00 99, the note in the position j = 2 and i = 1 of the first sheet of the run of 100 receives the serial number 000 01 00 as represented in figure 1. Accordingly, the note in this position on the last sheet of a run of 100 sheets thus receives the number 000 01 99 and so on for the next lines of the same column. Following this convention, the notes in position j = 8 and i = 1 receive the serial numbers 000 07 00 (first sheet) to 000 07 99 (last sheet) and the note carrying the next serial number 000 08 00 is in the position j = 1 and i = 2, i.e. first line of the second column of the first sheet. The same principle is applied for each column, that is the note following the note in position j = 8 i = 2 of the last sheet of a run of 10 sheets is in position j = 1 i = 3 of the first sheet of the run of 100 etc. This allows a collecting of bundles of individual notes which are consecutively numbered in a simple manner to build

packs of notes, for example of [[1'000]] 1,000 notes, which are also consecutively numbered.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 4 of page 13 as follows:

Figures 4a to 4c show an example of a downward numbering for successive layers using said formula for the determination of the start numbers of a run of 100 sheets (S=2) with numbers containing 8 digits (P=8). In this example, the downward numbering starts from number ~~200'000 (D=200'000)~~ 200,000 (D=200,000). In figure 4a, the numbering sequence for runs m=1 to m=3 is disclosed with numbers 00200000 (m=1, j=1, i=1) to 00190401 (m=3, j=8, i=4); in figure 4b, the numbering sequence for runs m=4 to m=6 is disclosed with numbers 00190400 (m=4, j=1, i=1) to 00180801 (m=6, j=8, i=4); and on figure 4c, the numbering sequence for runs m=7, m=8 and m=63 is disclosed with numbers 00180800 (m=7, j=1, i=1) to 00174401 (m=8, j=8, i=4) and on layer 63 00001600 (j=1, i=1) to 00000001 (j=8, i=2). As can be seen, the sequence is completed in run 63, in column 2, row 8. This is logical since, in the configuration disclosed of 32 objects per substrate, each run of 100 substrates gives 3'200 numbered objects. Sixty-two runs produce 198,400 ~~62 runs produces 198'400~~ numbered objects ~~(62*3'200)~~ (62*3,200) and to obtain ~~200'000~~ 200,000 numbered objects, it is necessary to number ~~200'000-198'400=1'600~~ 200,000-198,400=1,600 objects in the [[63th]] 63rd run. Since a run produces [[3'200]] 3,200 objects, half a run is sufficient to produce the remaining objects.